

Elemental Transmutation Enhanced by Introduction of Anionized Room-Temperature Hydrogen Plasma Combined with Previous Soliton Bombardment Approach

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Simon Edwards

Research Acceleration Initiative

Introduction

The concept of 19 November 2025 may be coupled with the transmutative concept of 27 June 2024 in order to further enhance the efficiency of the elemental transmutative process.

Abstract

Critical to the transmutative process is the ability to insert a proton into the cis-orbital space between a nucleus and an electron cloud. Although it is beneficial for the protons to be in the plasma state and free from electrons, it is not helpful for the base element to which one wishes to add protons to be in the plasma state, particularly when making heavier elements.

Natural transmutation of heavy elements occurs within the Earth, gradually, under the condition of neither the protons being added nor the base element being in a plasma state. In order for a proton to become permanently affixed to a nucleus, changing its elemental status, it is necessary that there be stably orbiting electrons around that atom as it is, in fact and deed, repeated bounces of the new proton between nucleus and the interior electron shell which bring the temperature of the proton up to the needed value without raising the temperature of the electrons to such an extent that the base element becomes a plasma and the electrons escape or the position of the nucleus becomes too unstable for the proton to "take."

The ability to render a mass of hydrogen as a plasma at room temperature with a Neutrino Vacuum Generator (*ibid.*) opens up new possibilities for transmutation as it means we can magnetically separate large quantities of protons from their electrons using simple magnets and then shunt the positively charged hydrogen into a reservoir consisting of the base element to which one wishes to add protons.

In this way, a proton approaching a base element would be attracted to the electron cloud of the base element and would accelerate, penetrating the cloud. As the proton passes through the cloud, it would gain an electron. For a brief time, the proton would have its own tentatively orbiting electron moving about within the cis-orbital space. This is necessary for the proton to be able to bounce forcefully off of the interior of the electron cloud, with the interior of the electron cloud behaving as a wall does toward a rubber ball. This allows for the proton to "bounce" off of the nucleus (as this electron does not orbit with absolute stability as well as the electron cloud).

Soliton bombardment would be used to push the anionized protons into the cis-orbital space of the base elements in the first place via the magnetic

monopoles formed by the soliton waves as well as to provide a more negative charge to the base elements, ensuring that the protons will remain cloistered within the interior of the electron clouds of the base elements.

If viewed in extreme slow-motion, the proton would be seen to bounce repeatedly within the nuclear space until it finally collides with the nucleus directly. Given sufficient force, the proton becomes permanently affixed.

The needed force does not need to come from external forces and, in fact, cannot come from external forces as the heavy elements we would wish to manufacture such as platinum and palladium can only undergo fusion if the base element is kept at room temperature and anionized hydrogen is introduced under a condition of being propelled with moderate force into the nuclear space of the base element atom. This can be done gradually using saltwater as in the natural process of transmutation or it can be done rapidly by exposing base elements to a gas consisting of anionized hydrogen in conjunction with the introduction of soliton bombardment.

Conclusion

By combining these individually useful techniques, an order-of-magnitude improvement to transmutative efforts can be achieved.